

IVANOVA, G.I.; VERKHOSHANSKAYA, O.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Cranberries in powdered form and concentrates made from them.
Trudy VNIKOP no.6:161-168 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Cranberries)

TEREKHIN, E.S.; IVANOVA, G.I.

Systematics of Caucasian broomrapes. Bot. zhur. 50 no.8:1105-
1112 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

IVANOVA, G.K.
GLINCHUK, K.D. [Hlynchuk, K.D.]; IVANOVA, G.K.; MISELYUK, Ye.G. [Miseliuk, O.H.].

Effect of minority current carrier lifetime on germanium point triodes [with summary in English]. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 2 no. 4:338-346 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut fiziki AN URSR.

(Triodes)

KUHN, Isaak Abramovich; SUDNISHNIKOV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.;
IVANOVA, G.L., red.; MAZUROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Hydrodynamic theory of lubrication of supporting bearings]
Gidrodinamicheskaya teoriya smazki upornykh podshipnikov. Otv.red.
B.V.Sudnishnikov. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niya AN SSSR.
1960. 129 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Bearings (Machinery))
(Lubrication and lubricants)

IVANOVA, G. M.

Ivanova, G. M. "The problem of the diagnostics of brucellosis RSK without a complement of grines pigs and hemolysin," Trudy Alma-At. vet.-zootekhn. in-ta, Vol. V, 1948, p. 79-92

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

IVANOVA, G.L.; SERGEYEVA, T.I.

Changes in the nitrogen content of bouillon from dried KPD preparation in the process of growth of types A, B, C and E of botulism pathogens. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:101-108 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SAVKIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; IVANOVA, G.L., red.; MAZUROVA,
A.F., tekhn.red.

[Materials of the Third Scientific and Technical Conference of
Young Scientists] Materialy Nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii
molodykh uchennykh. Otv.red.M.M.Savkin. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo
Sibirskogo otd-niia Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 178 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya molodykh uchennykh. 3d,
Novosibirsk, 1957.
(Science--Congresses)

L 26645-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5025332

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0448/0454

AUTHOR: Vrublevskaya, Z. V.; Ivanova, G. L.; Orlov, L. G.

ORG: Institute for Metallography and Metal Physics TsNIIChYermMet im. I. P. Bardin (Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIIChYermMet)

TITLE: Some regularities of dislocation structure formation of iron and molybdenum during cold plastic deformation 18 27

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 448-454

TOPIC TAGS: iron, molybdenum, plastic deformation, elastic stress, crystal dislocation, electron microscopy

ABSTRACT: A direct electron microscopic study was conducted on the so-called "cellular" dislocation structure of Fe and Mo, which forms during cold plastic deformation. It was indicated that the dislocation condensations--the cell boundaries--are oriented quite regularly and are arranged along the path of a slip plane {110}, {112}, and {122} often approximately the same for each of the three systems. Based on data available in the literature, the conclusion is made that these dislocation walls should have long range interacting stress fields. In

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UDC: 548.0:539 2

L 26645-66

ACC NR: AP5025332

spite of the presence of local fields of long range stresses combined with them, elastic stresses in specimens as a whole are partially relaxed due to cross slip and elastic dislocation interaction which predetermines less hardening of the material in a given case. In those cases where for any reasons the dislocation cross slip is inhibited (for example, with decreased deformation temperatures or an energy decrease in the packing defect during alloying), the cellular structure cannot be formed. With comparable deformations these materials are hardened more strongly. Orig. art. has: 2 figs.

SUB CODE: 11,20/SUBM DATE: 27Aug64/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *EV*

IVANOVA, G. M., Cand Agric Sci (diss) -- "The milk composition of the hybrid cows of the Komi ASSR as a function of the feeding conditions and lactation period". Syktyvkar, 1959. 15 pp (Min Agric USSR, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I Lenin, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry), 150 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 127)

VRUBLEVSKAYA, E.V.; IVANOVA, G.I.; ORLOV, I.G.

Regularities of the formation of a dislocation structure in Fe and Mo during cold plastic deformation. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.3:448-454 S '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii im. Bardina.

SHATTAN, A. N. : IVANOVA, S. N.

Vetch

Winter vetch on collective farms of the Moscow province; Korm. buze 3 no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 ~~XX951~~, Uncl.

IVANOVA, G. M., Eng.

Salinometer

"Converting the movable elements of the registering device of a Mostofin salt gauge." Elek. sta. 23 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195²~~7~~, Uncl.

1. 10. 1955

Subject : USSR/Power AID P - 4015

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 4/31

Authors : Agishev, I. N. and G. M. Ivanova, Engs.

Title : Improving steam separation processes in medium-pressure boilers.

Periodical : Elek. sta., 11, 10-15, N 1955

Abstract : Authors report on the remodeling of a 3-drum boiler at a power plant in Siberia. The steam separation processes in a reconditioned equipment are explained in detail. Further remodeling of the equipment at this power plant, e.g., two double-drum boilers, is reported. However, the authors claim further research and tests are necessary. The use of cyclone type separators is advocated. Nine diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Ivanova, G. M.

AGISHEV, I.N., inzhener; IVANOVA, G.M., inzhener.

Apparatus for the recovery of silica gel. Elek.sta. 25 no.12:
44-45 D '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(Steam boilers)

IVANOVA, G.M., inzhener.

Blowing off silica acids with steam of high pressure. Teploenergetika
4 no.7:41-43 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Sibirskoy otdeleniye. Kontory po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii
rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i seti.
(Boilers)

GOOD, ENGINEERING - MECHANICAL

FD-2745

Card 1/1

Pub 41 - 6/16

Author

: Danilovskaya, V. I., Ivanova, G. M., Rabotnov, Yu. N.,
Moscow

Title

: Creep and relaxation of chromium-molybdenum steel.

Periodical

: Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 5, 102-108, May 1955

Abstract

: Describes experiments performed to determine the amount of permanent deformation which takes place through creep, when a 30 KhMA steel is subjected to elastic deformation at 500° C for a 100 hour period. Relaxation is discussed, and it is noted what effect creep, relaxation and deformation have on the tensile strength and the aging of steel, as well as on each other. Graphs and formulae. Five references, 3 USSR.

Institution

: Institute of Mechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR.

Submitted

: March 31, 1955

IVANOVA, G.M., inzhener.

New type of cyclone steam separators. Teploenergetika 4 no.1:17-
20 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye Kentery po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii
rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i seti.
(Steam separators)

96-7-9/25

AUTHOR: Ivanova, G.M., Engineer.
 TITLE: Carry-over of Silicic acid by the steam of high pressure boilers. (Unos kremmekisloty parom kotlov vysokogo davleniya.)
 PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power) 1957, Vol.4, No.7, pp. 41 - 43 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: According to present ideas carry-over of silicic acid by high pressure steam results from the carry-over of droplets and the solubility of silicic acid in saturated steam. The part played by these processes depends on the operating conditions of the boiler, the qualities of the feed and boiler water and other factors. This article gives data obtained during thermal-chemical tests on boilers K-10 operating at a pressure of 110 atm. and equipped with the works two-stage evaporation devices. The boiler feed water was turbine condensate and distillate from evaporators. The water was ammoniated by ammonium chloride added to the water delivered to the evaporators. The alkalinity of the feed water was in the range 0.10 - 0.18 mg.equiv./litre, the silicic acid content being from

Card 1/4

Carry-over of silicic acid by the steam of high pressure boilers (Cont.) 96-7-9/25

20 to 80 micrograms per litre and the sulphate residue about 65 micrograms per litre. The silicic acid content in the steam was determined calorimetrically with extraction by butanol; the total salt content of the steam was determined by the ion concentration method.

In carrying out the tests the quality of the steam was found not to depend on the water level in the boiler drum within the range of 70 mm above the axis and 190 mm below it, nor on the load within the range of 180-230 t/h. The quality, however, did depend on the load when this varied sharply. Graphs are shown of the silicic acid content in the water in the clean section of the boiler and in the saturated steam, also the temperature and pressure of the superheated steam, the load on the boiler and the water level as functions of time for four different tests. The increase in silicic acid content with sharp changes in load are evidence of carry-over by droplets. Steam samples were taken and analysed every two minutes. The

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Modelling the motion of poly-disperse dusts. (Cont.) 96-7-9/25

relationship between the silicic acid content in the steam and in the boiler water was studied both on adding purified water to the feed and also when using pure condensate. Fig. 2 gives a curve of the relationship between the silicic acid content in the saturated steam and in the boiler water, and on comparing this with the curve of carry-over based on salt content it is seen that they are of identical character. The curve for silicic acid has a clearly expressed inflection when its content in the boiler water is about 12 mg/litre. A table is given of the silica-alkali ratio during the tests and changes in the carry-over coefficient for the clean section of the boiler. The data show that the coefficient is not a constant but diminishes with increase in the silicic acid content in the boiler water. The dropwise nature of silicic acid carry-over was also confirmed experimentally on another boiler which had been fitted with special steam sampling devices. Steam samples were taken in two places and about 200 analyses were made. From the difference in the analyses at the two points it is

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Modelling the motion of poly-disperse dusts. (Cont.)
96-7-9/25

concluded that carry-over of silicic acid by high pressure steam (110 atm.) is by drops and the value of the carry-over coefficient is reduced as the content of silicic acid in the boiler water increases. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Siberian Division of ORGRES (Sibirskoe Otdelenie ORGRES)

AVAILABLE:

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Ivanova, G.M. (Moscow) SOV/24-58-4-17/39
 TITLE: The Creep of Alloy EI-437B at Alternating Temperatures
 (Polzuchest' splava EI-437B pri peremennykh temperaturakh)
 PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh
 Nauk, 1958, Nr 4, pp 98-99 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: The main object of the investigation described was to
 discover whether the formula:

$$\dot{\epsilon} p^{\alpha} = K \exp \frac{\sigma}{A} \quad (1)$$

(where p = plastic deformation, \dot{p} = rate of plastic deformation, σ = stress, α , A and K are constants of the material), established by Danilovskaya, Ivanova and Rabotnov (Izv. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk, 1955, Nr 5) for creep at constant temperature, is also applicable to creep at alternating temperatures. The test material was EI-437B; a high-temperature Ni-base alloy, containing 19-22% Cr and smaller amounts of Fe, Ti, Al etc.

Card 1/3 A standard creep-testing machine was used, incorporating a temperature-regulating device provided with an attachment

SOV/24-58-4-17/39

The Creep of Alloy EI-437B at Alternating Temperatures

permitting sinusoidal variation of the test temperature with any given period of variation. The test results are given in the form of creep vs. time curves (Figure 2, p 99) for the following test conditions: (1 and 2) constant temperatures of 650 and 700 °C, respectively and (3, 4 and 5) temperatures alternating between 650 and 700 °C with periods of 30 min, 1, and 2 hrs, respectively. The same tensile load was applied in all tests. It can be seen from the curves that the magnitude of the period of temperature variation has no effect on the magnitude of creep and that the curves obtained for alternating temperatures lie between those for constant temperatures, corresponding to the upper and lower temperature limits of the cycle.

The creep formula of Eq (1) is transformed by introducing modifications applicable to alternating-temperature conditions and evaluating the constants. When plotted, this new formula (Eq 5) gives a curve which practically coincides with the experimental curves.

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SOV/24-58-4-17/39

The Creep of Alloy EI-437B at Alternating Temperatures

There are 2 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet
and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1958

Card 3/3

KHEYN, A.L.; IVANOVA, G.M.

Change in the pressure on the bottom of an imperfect injection
well drilled to the full depth of the production layer of
periodic yield. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.11:203-218 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Gas wells)

S/032/61/027/001/019/037
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Ivanova, G. M., Kop'yev, I. M., and Fridman, Z. G.

TITLE: Comparative Studies of the Relaxation of Annular and Cylindrical Specimens

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1961, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 74-76

TEXT: The methods suggested by I. A. Oding (Ref. 1) and V. V. Burduksiy (Ref. 2) to study the relaxation of cylindrical and annular metal specimens yielded satisfactory results. Cylindrical and annular specimens of austenite steel ЭИ 257 (EI 257) and commercially pure iron were annealed at 1500 and 980°C, held at these temperatures for 2 hours, and subsequently cooled in a furnace. After the treatment, the specimens showed the same microstructure. The relaxation of the annular specimens was determined by the standard method (Ref. 4). Their residual deformation was tested by an M3A-2 (IZA-2) comparator with an accuracy of ± 0.002 mm. The study of the relaxation of both annular and cylindrical specimens took 200-250 hours. At the initial stage of relaxation, stress decreased more rapidly in annular than in cylindrical specimens. This effect is explained by a shift

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Comparative Studies of the Relaxation of
Annular and Cylindrical Specimens

S/032/61/027/001/019/037
B017/B054

in the distribution of stress over the cross section of the annular specimens. The experiments were made by means of an East-German machine of the VEB Werkstoffprüfmaschinen (State-owned Enterprise of Material Test Machines) reconstructed by the Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics AS USSR). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov), Institut mekhaniki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mechanics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

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S/258/62/002/002/018/018

1028/1228

AUTHOR: Ivanova, G. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: ЭИ-257 (EI-257) steel creep at variable stresses

PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 397-400

TEXT: Creep tests were conducted, with specimens heated at $T = 600^\circ$, at constant loads, and at alternating load, unload and rest. Creep curves were established for both cases for stresses of 14.5, 12.5, 11.0 and 9.5 kg/mm². In the case of alternating loads, cycles of different duration of the load and rest periods were tried. It was established that: a) the duration of the load-rest cycle has no influence on the creep deformation; b) the creep deformation increases considerably more in the alternating case than in the case of constant load. A good agreement was established between the experimental curves and those obtained by the formula

$$pp^\alpha = K \exp \sigma/A \quad (1)$$

where p is the plastic deformation, σ — the load, and α , A , K — constants of the material. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1961

Card 1/1

IVANOVA, G.M.

Calibrators for nuclear magnetic resonance spectrographs. Izv. AN
Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 4 no.8:129-134 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220004-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220004-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220004-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220004-7"

BAKRADZE, R.V.; IVANOVA, G.M. [Ivanova, G.M.]

Cleavage surfaces in cadmium sulfide and zinc sulfide crystals.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 10 no.8:894-898 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov,
Khar'kov.

IVANOVA, G.M.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, T.A.

Determining live and dead cells in the cultures of the blue-green
algae *Anabaena variabilis* and *Amorphenostoc punctiforme* by the use
of triphenyltetrazole chloride. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.3:151
My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tetrazolium compounds) (Algae—Cultures and culture media)

IVANOVA, G. N., Aspirant

"An Investigation of the Organization of Isolation Traffic in
Cities." Cand Tech Sci, Acad of Communal Economy Leonid K. D.
Pamfilov, 4 Oct 54. (VI, 23 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

IVANOVA, G. N.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of several methods of increasing rates of reporting and safety of travel in cities." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Motor Vehicle and Road Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 218)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12,
p 69 (USSR) 15-57-12-17213

AUTHORS: Tkachuk, L. G., Ivanova, G. N., Savitsyna, A. A.

TITLE: The Charnockite-Norite Rocks of the Moldavskaya SSR
(Charnokito-noritovyye porody Moldavskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t., 1956, Nr 46,
pp 106-111

ABSTRACT: Ancient Precambrian rocks occur along the right bank
of the Dnestr River below the village of Kcsoutsa.
They are predominantly red granites (or pink) of the
Dnepr type and are an extension of the Precambrian
crystalline rocks of the Ukrainian crystalline shield.
The rocks of the charnockite-norite series are exposed
on the right bank of the Dnestr River and are strongly
weathered on the surface. On fresh exposures they are
dark gray and fine grained. They consist of

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15-57-12-17213

The Charnockite-Norite Rocks (Cont.)

plagioclase, ranging from andesine (An_{44-48}) and labradorite ($An_{52-56-60-67}$) to pure anorthite (An_{90-100}), clinohypersthene (extinction angle to Ng 30° to 100° , $Ng-Np = 0.012$), diopside (extinction angle to Ng 43° , $Ng-Np = 0.027$), and hornblende (extinction angle to Ng 120° to 180° , $Ng-Np = 0.016$). Chemical analyses of these rocks are given in the table (in percent). Petrochemically the rocks are very similar to the rocks of the Podolian charnockite-norite complex, on the one hand, and to the pyroxene-plagioclase gneisses, on the other. Consequently the rocks of the charnockite-norite complex are seen to be the products of various petrogenetic processes, which, although they produced granite intrusions, cannot be considered strictly magmatic. Therefore the charnockite-norite complex should not be considered of magmatic origin.

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The Charnockite-Norite Rocks (Cont.)

Components	1	2	3	4
SiO ₂	47.46	52.78	55.24	62.00
TiO ₂	2.50	2.40	1.83	1.93
Al ₂ O ₃	15.28	13.94	14.04	12.46
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.78	5.80	3.20	2.67
FeO	8.28	9.70	10.05	6.94
MnO	0.13	0.22	0.21	0.16
MgO	5.65	4.75	4.71	2.84
CaO	9.76	7.92	7.83	8.32
Na ₂ O	0.45	tr	0.45	tr
K ₂ O	0.46	None	None	None

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The Charnockite-Norite Rocks (Cont.)

P ₂ O ₅	0.46	0.66	0.85	1.16
H ₂ O 105°	0.08	None	0.06	None
Others	0.11	None	0.12	0.12
SO ₃	1.23	0.89	0.48	0.49
Spyr	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.70

Total	100.25	99.56	99.67	99.79
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O. V. Bryzgalin

IVANOVA, G.N.

- Analysis of the cost of the fish caught by the "Ribon tsentur"
- State Economic Enterprise, Varna, in 1960-1962, and possibilities of its reduction. Izv Inst ribovud BAN 5:129-144 '64.

KUZNETSOV, V.A.; ZAGAYNOVA, L.S.; IVANOVA, G.P.; KLEVTSOVA, M.P. (Sverdlovsk)

Investigating electrocapillary phenomena in tellurium-gold alloys. Zhur.fiz.khim. 34 no.5:1077-1082 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo Sverdlovsk.

(Tellurium--Gold alloys)

(Electrocapillary phenomena)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009829

S/0191/64/000/001/0014/0016

AUTHORS: Vlasova, K. N.; Morozov, N. A.; Dobrokhotova, M. K.;
Nosova, L. A.; Ivanova, G. P.

TITLE: Finely dispersed polyamides and antifriction coatings there-
from

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 1, 1964, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, powder, spray coating, fluidized
bed coating, antifriction coating, polyamide coated ferrous metal,
polyamide coated nonferrous metal, coating property, coating

ABSTRACT: Finely dispersed polyamide powders of 100 to 300 microns
can be prepared by dissolving the polyamide in caprolactam at 180-
200C, cooling, and adding water to precipitate the polyamide and
remove the solvent. The process can be batch or continuous. The
polyamide may be applied by gas flame spray coating. Antifriction
fillers such as graphite, disulfides or molybdenum may be added
during spray coating as long as their particle size is less than that
of the polyamide. Pigments may also be added. The coatings on

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009829

steels, aluminum and its alloys, and iron and cast iron have adhesive strengths of 400-500 kgs/cm; on nonferrous metals the adhesive strength is less. Articles of various configurations thus coated have good antifriction properties, attractive appearance, are stable to organic acids, alkali solutions and mineral oils, but do peel in aqueous media. The polyamide powders can also be applied in a fluid bed. Polycaproamide coatings on aluminum-steel bearings give significantly greater wear resistance (2 times) and abrasion resistance (20-50 times) than babbit B-83 or alloy ASM. The cost of restoring articles by coating with polyamides is 5 times less than the cost of new articles. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, ML

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

Card

2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4028550

S/0191/64/000/004/0033/0037

AUTHOR: Vlasova, K. N.; Rudy*k, M. A.; Nosova, L. A.; Pichagin, A. N.;
Ivanova, G. P.

TITLE: Antifriction compositions based on filled polyamides

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 4, 1964, 33-37

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction composition, polyamide, filled polyamide, graphite
filled polyamide, talc filled polyamide, physical property, mechanical
property, electrical property

ABSTRACT: The antifriction and other physical, mechanical and electric properties of filled polyamides were investigated, as well as their application in structural work. The following polyamides were tested: (T=talc, G=graphite, Mo=molybdenum disulfide, Ba=barium sulfate, numbers=% filler) Polyamide 68, 68-T20, 68-T40, 68-Mo5, 68-Ba5, Capron, K-T10, K-Mo1.5, K-Ba10, K-G10

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ACCESSION NR: AP4028550

AK-7, AK-7T10, AK-7T20, AK-7T40, AK-G5. Even small amounts of antifriction additives help form fine crystalline structures in polyamides thus improving their antifriction properties. The impact strength is lowered proportionally to the amount of filler, but polyamides have such high impact strength that even with 40% filler the strength is still 20-30 kg cm/cm², which exceeds that of epoxide and phenol-formaldehyde resins. The antifriction fillers increase the modulus of elasticity of polyamides as evidenced by increased rigidity and decreased deformation under load. Filled polyamides have a smaller residual deformation and elastic lag than the unfilled. The water absorption of polyamides is lowered in proportion to the filler content. The good dielectric properties of polyamides are not decreased by fillers, therefore filled polyamides can be used in the electric industry for reinforced and thin walled articles. Specifically, P-68 and 68-T10 polyamides may be used in the -60 to +100C, 10-1600 hertz ranges. AK-7T20 and 68-T30 show especially good antifriction properties and can replace nonferrous metals, their alloys and other materials, for instance in mechanical fittings in hydro installations. Their coefficient of wear is 20-35% less than that of DSP-B (a phenol-formaldehyde); the increased elasticity of the filled polyamides makes them very desirable replacements for the latter for working

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ACCESSION NR: AP4028550

surfaces, for instance in the construction of runners where the use of AK-7T20 (cemented to the metal with epoxy ED-5) reduces metal requirements and costs. The coefficients of friction for AK-7 and AK-7T20 are 19 and 61% less than for DSP-B at 500 kg /linear cm., and 6 and 20% less at 2000-2500 kg /running cm. A method was developed for preparing antifriction working surfaces on large metal articles comprising coating the cleaned and degreased metal with polyamide granules (low molecular polyamide with a small amount of epoxy resin as binder) and curing at room or elevated temperature. The work load of friction machines with polyamide surfaces may be further increased by the use of lubricants. Injection molded articles, even of complex configuration, may be made from filled polyamides. Orig. att. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3050

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 5 H^m

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

DOBRYAKOVA, S.B.; IVANOVA, G.V.

Some causes of hemorrhages in the placental and early postpartum periods. Sov. med. 25 no.10:123-125 0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.L.Keylin)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D.Zalesskiy).
(HEMORRHAGE, UTERINE)

IVANOVA, G.V.

Treatment of toxicosis during the first half of pregnancy by means
of a paracervical blockade. Nauch. trudy Riaz. med. inst. 15:21-24
'62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. kafedroy - prof.
G.N.Smirnov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - kand.med.nauk N.S.Cherkasova)
Ryazanskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

IVANOVA, G.V.

KOMAR, I.V.. Prinimali uchastiye: POTULOV, A.A.; TEREKHOVA, Y.N.;
CHUKLENKOVA, I.N.; IVANOVA, G.V.. GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik,
otv.red.; NEMCHINOV, V.S., akademik, otv.red.; MEYEROVICH,
O.V., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[The Urals; economic and geographical features] Ural; ekono-
miko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1959. 365 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ural Mountain region)

I. IVANOVA, G. V.

ZHDANOVA, L.P.; IVANOVA, G.V.

Change in the activity of lipase and aldolase in relation to
fat formation in ripening sunflower seeds. Fiziol.rast. 1
no.2:122-130 N-D '54. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A.Timiryazeva Akademii
nauk SSSR, Moscow
(Enzymes) (Sunflower seed)

PROKOSHEV, S.M. [deceased]; ROMANOVA, A.K.; IVANOVA, G.V.

Organic acids in potatoes and vegetable crops and some enzymes
associated with their conversion. Biokhim. pl. "ovoshch. no.4:
228-246 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.
(Vegetables) (Acids, Organic) (Enzymes)

IVANOVA, G.V., inzh.

Nephelometric determination of organic impurities in liquid
oxygen and in the evaporator liquid, Kislerod 12 no.1:23-25
'59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Oxygen---Analysis)

IVANOVA, G.V.; LISOVSKAYA, N.P.

Use of Soviet brand ion exchangers for producing glucose-1-phosphate. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:320-323 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut biokhimi imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(ION EXCHANGE)
(GLUCOPHOSPHORIC ACIDS)

LISOVSKAYA, N.P.; IVANOVA, G.V.; LIVANOVA, N.B.

Change in the phosphorus fractions during the acid hydrolysis of
casein. Biokhimiia 27 no.3:407-411 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R,
Moscow.

(HYDROLYSIS) (PHOSPHORUS) (CASEIN)

38629

S/061/62/000/009/044/075
B166/B144

11/1105

AUTHOR: Ivanova, G. V.,

TITLE: Turbidimetric method of determining the content of oil and its oxidation products in liquid oxygen

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 384, abstract 9K60 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta kislородn. Mashinostr., no. 2, 1959, 159-164)

TEXT: A method has been developed for determining oil or its oxidation products in liquid oxygen (in the range 0.0125-0.8 mg/l) by getting acetate solutions of the oil, in which a white turbid emulsion is formed when distilled water is added. The degree of turbidity of the solution depends on its content of oil and on the oxidation products in the oxygen. This is determined by comparing the sample with the standards of a reference scale. The method of preparing the turbidimetric reference scale with polystyrene latex is described. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

IVANOVA, G.V., *inzh.*

Simplified calculation of the currents of single-phase
asynchronous motors. *Elektrotehnika* 3, no.4:37 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

L 39683-66 EWT(1) GD-2

ACC NR: AP6009503 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/003/0027/0033

AUTHOR: Ivanova, G. V.

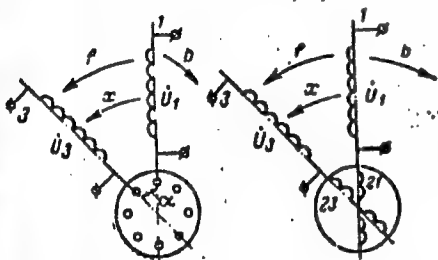
ORG: Novosibirsk Electrotechnical Institute (Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Calculation of induction motors having two stator asymmetrical windings

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1965, 27-33

TOPIC TAGS: induction motor, electric motor

ABSTRACT: General formulas are developed for single-phase induction motors which have asymmetrically positioned windings (see figure), i.e., the angle between the stator windings $\alpha \neq \pi/2$. The equations describing such a motor are set up in terms of positive- and negative-phase-sequence currents and equivalent impedances. It is assumed that: no saturation is present, applied voltage is sinusoidal, gap is uniform; only the fundamental space harmonic is considered. The real currents in both stator windings are decomposed into their symmetrical



Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.333.001.24

ACC NR: AP6009503

components, the real rotor is replaced by an equivalent two-phase rotor, equivalent circuits are substituted for the motor, and formulas for the stator and rotor currents and motor power are developed. A numerical example illustrates the use of the formulas. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 41 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 26May65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

Bf5

KLIMOV, V.L.; BAKHTIN, Yu.I.; IVANOVA, G.V.

Approximation of tables for thermodynamic functions of
individual substances. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i
khim. tekhn. 8 no.1:168-169 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ANDREICHIN, R.; IVANOVA, H. [Ivanova, Hh.]

On photoelectromotive forces in crystal violet. Doklady BAN 15 no.8:
813-816 '62.

1. Submitted by Academician G. Nadjakov [Nadzhkov, G.].

IVANOVA, I.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical LEKA PROMISHLENOST. TEKSTIL. Vol. 7, no. 9, 1958.

IVANOVA, I. Biological science aiding production of higher quality bast fibers. p. 8.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

IVANOVA, I.; POPOV, G.
BELCHEVA, M.;

Blood picture in newborn infants at term and role of residual blood in formation of physiologic jaundice and modification of blood picture. Khirurgia, Sofia 8 no.3:225-231 1955.

1. Vissh.meditsinski institut V. Chervenkov-Sofia katedra po akus'rstvo i ginekologija
(BLOOD,

picture in newborn, role of residual blood)

(INFANT, NEWBORN, physiology,

blood picture & role of residual blood)

IVANOVA, Ivanka

Effect of mechanization on the organization and standardization
of labor in open-pit mining. Trud tseni 5 no. 9: 26-35 '63.

IVANOVA, I.A.; FEDOROV, B.P.; STOYANOVICH, F.M.

Synthesis and transformations of amidomercaptals. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.khim. no.12:2179-2187 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
Submitted July 16, 1965.

KARPENKO, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, IVANOVA, L.G., inzh., MOZGUS, V.D.,
inzh.; SHCHERBINA, B.A., inzh.

A d.c. motor with printed armature winding. Energ. i elektrotekh.
prom. no.3:33-36 31-3 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BOBEV, Dragan, dots.; ~~IVANOVA, Ivanka~~, starshiy nauchn. sotr.;
LEBEDEVA, M. [translator]; VILCHEV, Khr., tekhn. red.

[Diseases of the newborn] Bolesni novorozhdennogo. Sofia,
Meditsina i fizkul'tura, 1963. 237 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Bobev).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut akusherstva i gineko-
logii (for Ivanova).

(INFANTS (NEWBORN))--DISEASES)

IVANOVA, I.A.

Effect of a vagosympathetic novocaine block on morphological changes
in closed trauma of the brain. Eksper.khir. 5 no. 3:25-29 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

LOGAYEV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; IVANOVA, I.A., red.

[Laboratory manual for a course in general astronomy]
Laboratornyi praktikum po kursu obshchei astronomii. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1963. 313 p. (MLFA 17:7)

BREZHNEVA, K.M.; IVANOVA, I.B.; MOSHAROVA, T.S.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, I.F.;
SAVINA, A.S.; SMETANINA, D.I.; SUPOV, S.V.; FISHNEYN, T.I.;
MURADYAN, A.G.; otv.red.; VORONOVA, A.I., red.; MARKOCH, K.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Transistor triodes and diodes] Poluprovodnikovye triody i
diody. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam aviatsii i radio,
1961. 311 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Transistors)

SOV/5441

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Brezhneva, K. M., I. B. Ivanova, T. S. Mosharova, I. F. Nikolayevskiy, A. S. Savina, D. I. Smetanina, S. V. Supov, and T. I. Fishbeyn.

Poluprovodnikovyye triody i diody; [spravochnik] (Semiconductor Triodes and Diodes; Handbook) Moscow, Svyaz'izdat, 1961. 311 p. 30,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): I. F. Nikolayevskiy; Resp. Ed.: A. G. Muradyan; Ed.: A. I. Voronova; Tech. Ed.: K. G. Markoch.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and persons engaged in designing, building, and operating radio electronics equipment employing diodes and triodes.

COVERAGE: The handbook provides data on the properties and operational characteristics of junction-type diodes and triodes developed in the Soviet Union and delivered to plants or adapted for mass production. Reference data are provided on low-power,

Card 1/10

T.I. Ivanova

309/1700

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

24(7)

L'vov. Universitet

Materialy I Vsesoyuznogo soveshaniya po spektroskopii, 1956.
T. III Itogi nauki i tekhn. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskie nauki. Sovetskaya entsiklopediya po Spektroskopii, 1956. Vol. 2: Atomic Spectroscopy
(Moscow: Izdatel'stvo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 568 p. (Series: Itogi
Nauki i Tekhn. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskie nauki. Sovetskaya
entsiklopediya po Spektroskopii, 1956. Vol. 2: Atomic Spectroscopy)
Pechatnitskiy aboruk, vyp. 4(9) 3,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademika nauk SSSR. Komissiya po
spektroskopii.

Editorial Board: G.S. Landsberg, Academician, (Resp. Ed.);
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M.I. Shteyn, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
M.I. Shteyn, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;

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Card 29/31

IVANOVA, I.D.; POPOV, G.I.

Recent data on the age of the high terraces of the Dniester Valley
based on finds of the mollusk fauna. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1425-
1427 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V. N. Sukachevym.
(Dnieper Valley--Terraces (Geology))

VASIL'YEV, Yu.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARPENKO, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KRAVTSOV, O.K., inzh.; MURASHKO, V.A., inzh.; IVANOVA, I.G., inzh.

Direct current motor with printed armature winding.
Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:25-28 Ja-Mr'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

L 10999-66 EWT(1)/ETC(F)/EWG(M)/EWA(h) TT/AT

ACC NR: AP600L976

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/003/0048/0052

AUTHOR: Karpenko, B. K. (Candidate of technical sciences; Kiev); Ivanova, I. G. (Engineer; Kiev) 1/2

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetic circuit calculation for a motor with printed windings 25

SOURCE CODE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1965, 48-52

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic circuit, magnet, electric motor, electric engineering, electric rotating equipment part

ABSTRACT: The article presents a method for calculating the magnetic circuit of a printed-circuit motor with a face-type air-gap. The purpose of this project is to determine the optimum magnet shape and dimensions, to evaluate the need for soft-iron pole shoes and to determine the effect of stabilization on the magnitude of useful flux. The design calculations were made on a per pole basis for three different airgaps (1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm). First the magnet length, the magnet cross-section and the pole shoe cross-section were varied, the leakage flux was assumed to be concentrated at the ends. On the basis of plotted curves of useful flux vs. magnet length it was found that the pole shoe becomes ineffective for a pole width greater than 50% of the pole pitch; maximum useful flux was obtained at 80% pole pitch without shoes. More accurate results and better agreement with test data is obtained without assuming a concentrated leakage flux and by considering the effect of the airgap dimensions on the leakage flux. For this purpose the magnet is divided into n sections and each

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.226:044

L 10999-66

ACC NR: AP6004976

section is calculated by the equivalent electric circuit method also by using the demagnetization characteristics. The number of sections n must be chosen so that the results do not differ by more than a few percent from those obtained with $n-1$ sections ($n=4$ was found to be sufficient for a 30-mm long magnet). The method described here and the method of successive integration were both used to calculate certain special magnet shapes (pyramidal) and both gave practically the same results. In designing the motor it is possible to use either a single magnet on one side or two magnets which should be located symmetrically. The latter case gave 30% more useful flux. In conclusion, the Russian motor model PDR-6 (single magnet) is compared with the French motor model TM-510 of the same size with respect to essential design parameters and performance characteristics. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 21Oct64 / ORIG REF: 005

OC
Card 2/2

2009. AUTOMATIC CHEMICOELECTRICAL GAS COMPOSITION ANALYZER.
Ivanova, I. I. (Trans. Leningrad M. I. Kalinin Polytech. Inst., 1942,
135-161; Chem Abstr., 1947, 41, 2942-2943).

The object was the development of a method of gas analysis applicable to mixtures with abruptly variable proportions of H. The method consists in comparing the thermal conditions of the gas mixture with that of the same mixture from which the component to be analyzed is eliminated. The measurements are made with a Wheatstone bridge in which two of the opposite resistances contain the gas to be analysed and the other two the reference gas mixture. The fluctuations of the resistance induced by the variation of H content can be eliminated by using adequate current intensity. A theoretical calculation verified by experiments, indicates the optimum current to be used with respect to different concentrations of H in the mixture. In order to avoid fluctuations of intensity of the current fed in from the source, a device including two Wheatstone Bridges in parallel is used.

ASB-51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VIKULOVA, M.F.; ZVYAGIN, B.B.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; BERLIN, T.S.; ORESHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; SHAKHOVA, R.A.; IVANOVA, I.I.; TATARINOV, P.M., prof., red.; GEYSLER, A.N., prof., red.; DOMINIKOVSKIY, V.N., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; KNIPOVICH, Yu.N., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; SMUROV, A.A., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; FRANK-KAMMETSKIY, V.A., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; BABINTSEV, H.I., red. izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn. red.

[A methods manual on the petrographic and mineralogical study of clays]
Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po petrografo-mineralogicheskomu izucheniiu glin; trudy Instituta. Sost. kolektivom avtorov pod rukovodstvom M.F. Vikulovoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 447 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Tatarinov)
(Clay)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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5(2), (3)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	307/2554
	Al'manika nauk SSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Komissiya po khromatografii	
	Issledovaniya v oblasti ionobmennoy, raspredeletel'noy i osadochnoy khromatografii (Studies in the Field of Ion Exchange, Distribution and Precipitation Chromatography) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 150 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.	
	Ed. of Publishing House: M.G. Yagorov; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Guseva; Editorial Board: K.V. Chutov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences (Resp. Ed.); Y.M. Semyachin, Professor; L.M. Ol'shanova, Professor; L.M. Saldade, Docent, and M.M. Tunitskiy, Professor.	
	PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers.	
	COVERAGE: The book discusses studies in ion-exchange, distribution and precipitation chromatography. Various problems of the theory of chromatography and its application are also considered. This is the 4th collection of articles published by the Committee on Chromatography. The first collection was published in 1952 under the title: "Issledovaniya v oblasti khromatografii" (Studies in the Field of Chromatography); the second was published in 1955 under the title "Teoriya i praktika priimeneniya ionobmennyykh materialov" (Theory and Practice of the Use of Ion-exchange Materials); and the third was published in 1957 under the title "Issledovaniya v oblasti khromatografii" (Studies in the Field of Chromatography). No personalities are mentioned. References are given after most of the articles.	
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5 (3)

AUTHORS: Moldavskiy, B. L., Ivanova, I. I.

SOV/75-14-3-27/29

TITLE: Quantitative Determination of Cyclohexyl Nitrite, Cyclohexanone and Nitrocyclohexanone in Their Mixture (Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye tsiklogeksilnitrita, tsiklogeksanona i nitrotsiklogeksana v ikh smesi)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 3, pp 378-380 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of cyclohexyl nitrite is carried out according to the method suggested by J. Beab and Ch. Szalkowski (Ref 1) for the determination of allyl and amyl nitrite. Cyclohexanone is determined according to the hydroxyl amine method (Ref 2) and nitrocyclohexane by reduction with hydrogen iodide. As cyclohexyl nitrite disturbs the determination of the other two compounds it is transformed with methanol and the methyl nitrite boiling at -12° is distilled-off in the CO_2 -stream. After removal of the cyclohexyl nitrite the quantitative determination of cyclohexanone and nitrocyclohexanone is possible. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

Quantitative Determination of Cyclohexyl Nitrite, SOV/75-14-3-27/29
Cyclohexanone and Nitrocyclohexanone in Their Mixture

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute of Meat
and Dairy Industry)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1958

Card 2/2

CH₃, 1.7; CH₃, 1.7; I₂, 1.7

Some physical properties of polyethoxyphenylsiloxanes. Ukr.
Bib. Khim. 27 10.6:754, 755, 1971. (TRA 14:11)

1. Kyevskiy gos. inzh. i tekhn. universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Silicon organic compounds)

IVANOVA, I. I.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

Investigation of a Magneto-Elastic Transmitter as a Converter of Mechanical Into Electrical Magnitude." 13 April 1953. An investigation was made of transmitters with cores of ferromagnetic materials, the magnetic characteristics of which vary under the influence of mechanical stresses. The following have been established: Possible errors of measurements in the use of magneto-elastic transmitters for measuring mechanical forces and conditions which assure the optimum value of sensitivity, and also conditions for decreasing the influence of various external factors.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

IVANOVA, I. I.

A

USSR/General Section

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, No 10789

Author : Ivanova, I.I.

Inst : Leningrad Polytechnical Institute

Title : Effect of Temperature on the Magnetic Flux of Measuring Instruments and Method of Reducing This Influence.

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. Politechn. in-ta, 1956, No 184. 209-215

Abstract : To increase the accuracy of measurements it is essential that the magnetic flux, passing through the ferromagnetic portions of the measuring instrument, be constant or that it depend only on the measured quantity. The fact that the magnetic circuit does not have a constant temperature leads to considerable errors in the measurement results. In principle, the change in magnetic flux as a function of the temperature during dc magnetization is caused by the temperature dependence of the magnetic permeability, and in the case of ac excitation it is also caused by the

Card 1/2

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"Investigation of the activated sintering of porous iron."

paper scheduled to be presented at Intl Powder Metallurgy Conf, New York City,
14-17 June 1965.

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Characteristics of the formation of glazed frost in
Moldavia. Trudy UkrNIIGMI no.18:39-51 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

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no.8:1768-1770 Ag '62. (MIRA 1518)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Liquids) (Paraffins)

Experimental production of biologically imperfect col-
loids in the thyroid gland. Analysis of the action of sul-
fidine and methylthiouracil in the thyroid gland. P. A.
Vunder and I. I. Ivanova, *Compt. rend. acad. sci.
U.R.S.S. So. 311-6 (1947)*; *Chem. Zvest.* 1947, 11, 913;
cf. C.I. 42, 88814. Expts. on rats showed that both
sulfadine and methylthiouracil caused a discrepancy be-
tween the histological appearance of the thyroid and its
ability to induce metamorphosis in tadpoles. This
points to the formation of a biologically imperfect, hor-
mone-poor colloid in the thyroid gland. M. G. Moore

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid Hormones
Medicine - Thyroid, Therapy

May 49

Effect of Thyroidin on the Rate of Restoration of
Metamorphogenic Activity of the Thyroid Gland,
Previously Treated with Radioactive Iodine,
Kunder, I. Izvestiya Sverdlov State University. G.
Chernyshevskiy, 34 pp

"Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 3

Contrary to other opinion, authors find that
thyroidin, when introduced into an organism follow-
ing discontinuance of methyl thiouracil, has its
usual effect. However, first administration

52/49761

USSR/Medicine - Thyroid Hormones (Contd) May 49

produces paradoxical symptoms. It retards rather
than accelerates restoration of metamorphological
activity in the thyroid. Submitted by Acad K. I.
Stryabin, 25 Mar 49.

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TYN 11, I. I.

"The Problem of the Effect of Sulfidine on the Thyroid Glands of
Various Animal Species." Zhurnal Biol. Saratov State U, Saratov,
1953. (ZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

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Use of penicillin in hydramnion. Akush. i gin. no.6:56-59 N-D '54.
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1. Iz instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir.-deystv. chlen
AMN SSSR prof. A.P.Nikolayev) Akademii med. nauk SSSR.

(AMNIOTIC FLUID

hydramnion, ther. penicillin)

(PENICILLIN, ther. use

hydramnion)

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Effect of barbamil-induced sleep on the goiter-producing effect
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(GOITER)

(MIRA 13:9)

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Effect of sulfidine on the thyroid gland in different animal
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Strumous effect of methylthiouracil in rats in partial decortication of the cerebrum. Probl.endok.i gorm. no.4:45-50 '62.

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1. Iz kafedry fiziologii zhivotnykh (zav. - prof. P.A. Vunder)
Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Trudovogo krasnogo znameni
universiteta imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo.

(URACIL)

(GOITER)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

IVANOVA, I.I.; VUNDER, P.A.

Compensatory hypertrophy of the adrenal glands at different time intervals after partial decortication of the cerebral hemispheres in rats. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.4:84-88 '62.

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1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Chernyshevskogo.

(ADRENAL GLANDS) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

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MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION, AND REASONING

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operating conditions of the ferrotransistor cells. The author notes that the greatest defect of the ferrotransistor cells is a strong sensitivity to mechanical interaction.